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ESTABLISHED 1887

Iran Report Portrays Pattern of Deception



Reagan Aides Were At Odds

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A report on the Iran-contra affair made public by the Senate intelligence committee portrays Reagan administration officials as regularly deceiving one another, and Congress, about main elements of the operation.

The report, released Thursday, cites evidence that President Ronald Reagan was primarily interested in trading arms for the release of

At least seven federal inquiries into the Iran-contra affair are being conducted. Page 3.

hostages and reveals that some profits from the sale of arms to Iran may have been used by an Israeli official for "other projects." It does not specify those projects.

It also cites evidence that some profits from the arms sales were deposited in bank accounts controlled solely by Richard V. Secord, a retired air force major general, and two retired officials of the Central Intelligence Agency, apparently for the benefit of the rebels in Nicaragua. None of the three men are now in the government. Before now, it had not been known exactly who controlled the accounts.

The 65-page document, in the form of a chronology beginning in early 1983 and continuing through this month, draws no conclusions. It was based on a three-week investigation by the Senate intelligence panel under Republican leadership last month. The investigation included testimony from 36 witnesses and the examination of thousands of pages of documents from the White House and other agencies.

Earlier this month, the panel voted not to release a report that had been prepared by the Republican staff.

Proposals of the machine say that if the European CERN consortium goes ahead with plans to build a similar accelerator and the United States does not the world's top physics research, "almost certainly" world stock to Europe.

LATE NEWS

Reagan Backs "Supercollider"

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan will seek funds from Congress to build the \$6 billion nuclear particle accelerator known as a "supercollider." Energy Secretary John S. Herrington announced Friday.

The report does not introduce new persons or dramatic new episodes. But it provides a fuller description and more details of the events than earlier drafts.

Mr. Boren stressed that the document was "preliminary" because important figures like Lieutenant General Oliver L. North and Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter had refused to testify, citing their constitutional right against self-incrimination.

Late Thursday, the committee voted, 17-1, to publish the report. Mr. Boren said it would be used as a foundation for a more extensive inquiry this year by the special Senate committee that has been appointed to investigate the entire affair. A companion House committee is conducting a parallel investigation.

The report cites evidence, however, that disputes Mr. Reagan's contention that the principal purpose of the arms deal was to open a strategic relationship with "moderate" officials in Iran.

The document says Mr. North, who directed both the arms shipments and the aid to the contras, was increasingly dissatisfied with the lack of concrete initiatives toward reforms in South Africa's po-

See IRAN, Page 5



President Pieter W. Botha stood to attention at the opening of South Africa's Parliament in Cape Town on Friday.

Pretoria's Envoy to U.K. Quits, May Seek Election

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Denis Worrall, South Africa's ambassador to Britain, has resigned, the government said Friday. There

were reports that he would challenge the governing National Party in the May 6 parliamentary elections announced Friday by President Pieter W. Botha.

Mr. Botha, announcing the elections in an address to Parliament in Cape Town, also warned nations that have supported sanctions against South Africa that he would reconsider both the "content and direction" of his country's relations with them.

The resignation of Mr. Worrall was announced by Foreign Minister R.F. Botha. He said that the ambassador "has asked to be relieved of his duties," adding: "I agreed." Mr. Worrall, 48, has been ambassador to Britain since August 1984.

In London, Mr. Worrall said he had resigned to return home and "re-enter national life," but he made no comment on whether he will run against the governing National Party that he has long supported.

"In particular, I believe that this is a time for bridge-builders within all communities in South Africa to make themselves heard," Mr. Worrall said in a statement.

The Cape Times newspaper reported that Mr. Worrall, among the strongest supporters of racial reform in President Botha's National Party, was considering running against the party in the forthcoming elections, in which only white voters will participate.

Mr. Worrall, the newspaper said, was increasingly dissatisfied with the lack of concrete initiatives toward reforms in South Africa's po-

licy of apartheid, or racial segregation.

The paper said it was unclear whether Mr. Worrall would run as an independent candidate in the elections, the first for the all-white body since 1981, or join the liberal opposition Progressive Federal Party.

The Progressive Federal Party, which holds 27 of the 178 seats in the white chamber of Parliament, and the far right Conservative Par-

See ENVOY, Page 5

U.S. Trims Deficit In Trade

December Total Fell but 1986 Remains Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise-trade deficit narrowed sharply in December as the nation trimmed its appetite for imports, but the shortfall for all of 1986 widened to a record \$169.8 billion, the government reported Friday.

The Commerce Department said

Japan's current-account surplus soared last year. Page 7. The dollar firmed in Europe on U.S. trade news. Page 11.

that imports for the year rose 7 percent from 1985, to \$387.1 billion, while exports increased only 2 percent, to \$217.3 billion.

Although expected, analysts said the record shortfall for the year was likely to strengthen calls in Congress for protective trade legislation. They noted that the deficit with Japan, which widened to \$38.6 billion from \$49.7 billion in 1985, was the largest trade imbalance ever posted between two nations.

For December, the department said the trade deficit narrowed to \$10.7 billion from a record \$19.2 billion in November as imports fell and exports held steady. The figure, considerably better than most expectations, was the lowest deficit in nearly two years.

The sharply better monthly figure reflected a fall in the value of imports, to \$29.1 billion from \$37.8 billion in November, the department said. Exports were virtually unchanged from a month earlier, however, at \$18.43 billion.

Government and private economists expressed cautious optimism about the December figures, but warned that a rapid improvement

See TRADE, Page 5



Rodrigo Ularte, a leader of the urban poor, raised an envelope of petitions as he shouted out demands for land reform at a rally attended Friday by President Corazon C. Aquino in the southern Philippine city of General Santos.

Philippines Will Purge Renegades in Military

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Military leaders announced Friday that the Philippines armed forces would be purged of elements that were involved in the attempt to topple the government of President Corazon C. Aquino.

General Fidel V. Ramos, armed forces chief of staff, said he had recommended that a special board of officers be set up to investigate and end "the reported destabilizing activities of some members" of the armed forces.

Both he and Defense Minister Rafael Ileto stressed that only a small percentage in the military

were involved in the three-day rebellion, which ended Thursday.

"We are cleaning the military because we inherited a military full of potholes from the Marcos regime," Mr. Ileto said in an interview with Reuters.

This was an apparent reference to political intervention and other irregularities and abuses involving irregularities and abuses involving

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2 Dissidents in Soviet Will Be Freed, Forced to Leave, Sakharov Says

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet authorities have said that two prominent human rights campaigners, Anatoli Koryagin and Sergei D. Khodorkovich, will be released from prison and forced to emigrate, according to Andrei D. Sakharov.

Mr. Sakharov, the dissident physicist, said Friday that the KGB, the Soviet internal security agency, had called in the wives of the two men and told them their husbands would be freed if the families agreed to apply for exit visas.

Both men were among 14 "prisoners of conscience" whom Mr. Sakharov had urged Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to free when Mr. Sakharov was allowed to return to Moscow from internal exile in December.

Mr. Khodorkovich's wife, Tatjana, confirmed the report Friday and said that both she and her husband had reluctantly agreed to leave the country.

Western diplomats said the news appeared to be part of a broader acceleration in Soviet handling of dissident cases, including the unexpected release in recent days of at least four lesser-known dissidents and promises of drastic changes in the criminal laws governing political activities.

They cautioned, however, that in the past Soviet officials have sometimes told relatives that prisoners were to be released and failed to follow through. The wife of one leading dissident, Anatoli T. Marchenko, was invited to apply for emigration papers in December shortly before officials disclosed that her husband had died in prison.

Mr. Khodorkovich, 45, was director of a fund to aid political prisoners. It collected money from foreign and Soviet donors to help dissident families with travel expenses, child support and other needs.

In 1983, he was charged with "slanderizing the Soviet state" and was sentenced to a labor camp in the northern Siberian town of Norilsk. Mr. Sakharov said that Mr. Khodorkovich's health had deteriorated from frequent beatings and long terms in an isolation cell.

Dr. Koryagin, 48, a psychiatrist, was arrested in 1981 for smuggling to the West reports on use of Soviet mental hospitals to punish political and religious dissidents. He was sentenced to seven years of labor and five years of internal exile for disseminating "anti-Soviet propaganda."

Another prisoner on Mr. Sakhar-

ov's list of "prisoners of conscience," a former navigator, Serafin Yevsyukov, was recently released from a psychiatric hospital where he had been confined for protesting the refusal of Soviet authorities to let his family emigrate.

In Vienna, the Soviet justice minister, Boris V. Kravtsov, said Friday in a press conference that the Kremlin planned "radical measures" to alter two criminal statutes that have frequently been used against dissidents.

According to a Reuters report from Vienna, Mr. Kravtsov said the statutes, dealing with "anti-Soviet propaganda" and "slanderizing the Soviet state," were being reviewed in accordance with a decision by the plenary meeting of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

"Radical measures will be taken in this particular area," he said.

He was apparently referring to a party resolution issued Wednesday that called for new laws aimed at "safeguarding the rights and freedoms of citizens."



VIOLENCE IN PAKISTAN — A policeman pursues rioters in the Orangi district of Karachi, Pakistan, where police said Sunday at least eight persons had died and

more than 100 were injured in rioting. The violence began Friday when members of the Bihari ethnic group demanded the release of Afzal Shahid, a Bihari leader.

Student's Slaying Puts Chun on Defensive

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — In life, 21 years of it. Park Jong Chul barely had time to make his mark. Death made him a political force.

Mr. Park, a student at Seoul National University, died two weeks ago while being questioned by policemen about the whereabouts of a campus radical leader.

He died of shock, authorities initially said. Then, as questions arose in the press and as an attending physician reported contradictory findings, authorities acknowledged that the young man had been tortured.

The policeman had shoved his head several times into a tub of water. In one of those dunkings, the government said, Mr. Park's throat was crushed against the rim of the tub. He was suffocated.

Torture cases in South Korea are not new. For decades, international human-rights organizations have accused successive regimes, including the government of President Chun Doo Hwan, of abuses.

However, to have the suspicion confirmed through a well-publicized death is rare, and the killing of Mr. Park has rearranged the South Korean political landscape, galvanizing the splintered opposition and putting Mr. Chun on the defensive.

It forced the government to admit, for the first time in a political case, that its policemen had behaved brutally. Although officials insisted that it was an isolated episode, Mr. Chul recognized that he was in trouble and had to act.

The two policemen involved were charged with murder, a move that contrasted with the response last year when an officer was accused by dissidents of raping and otherwise "sexually torturing" a young woman arrested for anti-government activities. That policeman was dismissed but never charged.

The protests over the Park incident mounted, Mr. Chun went further. He expressed personal regret, dismissed the home minister and the national police chief and ordered the creation of a special commission to protect the rights of South Koreans.

His new home minister, Chung Ho Yong, announced that police would be prohibited from taking people into custody without obtaining warrants, an acknowledgment that officers had ignored legal procedures in the past.

Government officials talk hopefully about how those moves have defused the crisis.

"We have to make use of this opportunity to expand human rights," said Lee Jong Ryool, a

presidential spokesman. But he added, "It's now becoming less and less of a lively political issue."

Others are not so sure, and considerable skepticism about government sincerity remains.

One consequence of Mr. Park's killing is that the country's battered press is has found new boldness.

Although there have always been editors who tried to test the limits of government tolerance, a few have stretched the boundaries further than ever lately, printing details not only of this incident but of other suspicious cases as well.

The newspaper Joong-ang Ilbo reported at length this week about two students and a labor organizer who died over the last 15 months while what opposition politicians have called mysterious circumstances.

All three had been missing for a while, the newspaper reported. Later, their bodies were discovered bearing signs of physical abuse. In all three instances, the police said that the victims had committed suicide.

The opposition and human-rights groups say the government is holding more than 1,500 political prisoners, a figure that has risen dramatically since the beginning of a new drive against radicals last fall.

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Park Jong Jong, head of the New Korea Democratic Party's human rights committee, has charged that 238 people were illegally detained without warrants between October and mid-January, and that all were tortured.

Independent confirmation of specific accusations is difficult. However, South Korea's Roman Catholic leader, Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan, has voiced support for the broader charge that the government practices torture. Speaking Monday at a memorial service for Mr. Park, the cardinal said that the torture episode was "not incidental."

"This case," he said, "raises fundamental questions about whether this regime is based on human conscience and morality, or guns."

For anti-government politicians, the torture issue offered a rallying point at a time when they were seriously divided over how to press for changes in the way South Korea chooses its national leader.

That is the core political dispute here, but months of jockeying by the New Korea Democrats and the governing Democratic Justice Party had produced no real progress.

Mr. Chun's camp insists on an indirect cabinet system headed by a prime minister, while the opposition demands direct presidential elections.

Pakistanis Hold Talks In New Delhi

New York Times Service

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WORLD BRIEFS

Blast Kills 4 Near Embassy in Kabul

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — A car bomb exploded Sunday near the Indian Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan, killing four people and wounding others, Radio Kabul said.

The broadcast did not say how many had been injured, but the United News of India news agency, in an unattributed report, said that 15 members of the Indian diplomatic staff and two Indian Airlines employees were injured.

The Afghan leader, Major General Najibullah, visited the embassy and blamed the bombing on Moslem guerrillas. There was no immediate claim of responsibility, and Moslem guerrilla leaders based in Pakistan said they had no information on the bombing.

Some Spanish Students Halt Boycott

MADRID (Reuters) — A Spanish student organization has called off a boycott by high school pupils but said there would be more demonstrations in this week against government education policy.

Leaders of Student Coordinators, one of two groups at the forefront of two months of unrest that has shaken the Socialist government, said Saturday they had decided to end the boycott because other methods would be more effective, though individual schools could continue stoppages if they wished.

The group said financial measures offered by Education Minister Jose Maria Maravall in talks Wednesday were inadequate, and that they would continue to press their demand for unrestricted access to universities, which Mr. Maravall rejects.

Leaflets Attack Romanian Leader

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — Clandestine leaflets were distributed in the Romanian capital recently urging the removal of President Nicolae Ceausescu and calling for strikes, diplomatic sources said.

Diplomats from Western countries and some of Romania's Soviet allies said Saturday they had seen copies of two different leaflets circulated before Mr. Ceausescu's 68th birthday Jan. 26.

The leaflets urged people to strike Jan. 23, but there were 70,000 of them and that they had any effect, Mr. Ceausescu has ruled Romania for 18 years and is one of the world's last Stalinist-style leaders.

Barbie May Need Prostate Surgery

LYON (UPI) — Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo chief who was deported from France to Bolivia in 1963, may have to undergo surgery to correct urinary-tract problems that caused him to be hospitalized last week, his lawyer said Sunday.

Jacques Verges said after meeting with Mr. Barbie that if the condition requires surgery it should not delay the opening of Mr. Barbie's trial for crimes committed while he was the Lyon Gestapo chief from 1942 to 1944.

The trial of Mr. Barbie, 73, is tentatively scheduled for May or June.

Klaus Barbie

Rhine Ship Collision Spills Fertilizer

DORMAGEN, West Germany (AP) — Forty-two tons of fertilizer spilled into the Rhine River on Sunday when a Swiss tanker carrying freight near here, authorities said. A freighter crew was missing and presumed drowned.

The Dusseldorf city government, which is responsible for the river, said Saturday that the accident had sounded the "international Rhine alarm" used in chemical accidents along the river.

The alarm was lifted at 4:30 P.M., but there was no extensive environmental damage to the river. In November, two trial accidents, including a fire at a warehouse in Basel, caused spills into the Rhine.

Acid Attack at Gaza School Injures

GAZA CITY, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip (AP) — Twelve Palestinians were injured Sunday when masked men entered Shauli High School in Gaza City and sprayed them with acid, military sources said.

In other violence, police said nine persons were wounded, one killed in a bomb explosion on an Israeli bus on the coastal highway between Haifa and Tel Aviv. Several reports said factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization claimed responsibility.

In addition, Israeli military sources said an Israeli man was shot and wounded a 20-year-old Palestinian in the town of Rafah in the Gaza Strip after youths attacked his vehicle with stones.

Sri Lanka Denies Accusation on Death

COLOMBO (Reuters) — The Sri Lankan government denied Sunday accusations that security forces killed more than 200 civilians in an anti-guerrilla operation last week.

A spokesman for a group called the Citizens' Committee said it appears now that more than 200 people have been killed" in the attack on Wednesday in the eastern district of Batticaloa.

The government said that only four civilians, as well as 23 Tamil guerrillas and 13 security men, were killed when commandos raided rebel hideouts in Koddachchiola, about six miles (10 kilometers) southwest of Batticaloa. A spokesman called the accusations part of a "disinformation campaign."

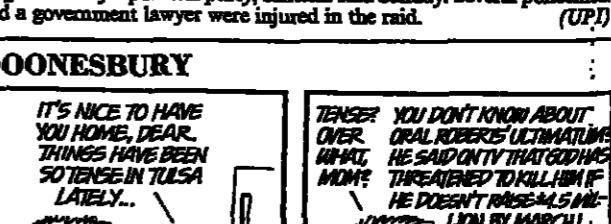
For the Record

BRAZIL'S 559-member constituent assembly, charged with drawing up a constitution to replace that written during the 21-year military dictatorship that ended in March 1985, met for the first time Sunday in Brasilia.

The Sunday Island and Sunday Mail said the accident occurred Friday when Mr. Gandhi was late for a public ceremony. The report said he was driving 72 miles per hour (120 kilometers per hour) and then suddenly slowed, forcing one of his escort cars to run into a curb in order to avoid hitting the prime minister. The driver was buried and the escort car badly damaged, they said.

The Observer said it was the fifth time that Mr. Gandhi's security cars had been involved in accidents because of the 42-year-old prime minister's driving. "Gandhi's speeding and insistence on driving his own vehicle is a constant nightmare to his security staff," The Mail reported.

DOONESBURY



Gunmen Kill Wife of Irish Guerrilla

The Associated Press

DUNDALK, Ireland — Two gunmen shot and killed the wife of a jailed Irish nationalist guerrilla as she was bathing her 9- and 11-year-old sons, the police reported.

The men entered through the back door of Mary McGlinchey's home Saturday night, went upstairs and shot her in the head, police said. Neighbors, who heard gunfire and screaming, found Mrs. McGlinchey, 29, slumped over the bathtub, the police said.

Police roadblocks were set up around Dundalk, which is near the border with Northern Ireland.

Dominic McGlinchey, 32, a former chief of the Irish National Liberation Army, a Marxist offshoot of the Irish Republican Army, was convicted in March of shooting at police and having a gun with intent to endanger life. He is serving a 10-year term at Portlaoise prison in central Ireland.

The Irish Republican Socialist Party, the political wing of the Irish National Liberation Army, said in a statement that Mrs. McGlinchey's killers belonged to a breakaway faction of the group. It described them as "pro-British agents."

The Irish National Liberation Army came to prominence in 1979 when it claimed responsibility for killing a British member of Parliament, Airey Neave, in a car bombing at the House of Commons.

On Jan. 20, at a hotel in Drogheda, 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Dundalk, two gunmen shot and killed two men linked to the Irish National Liberation Army. The group claimed responsibility for the attack.

A few days afterward, unconfirmed reports quoting sources close to the group's leadership indicated that the organization had been divided by serious feuding.

Mr. McGlinchey was quoted by a Dublin newspaper in 1983 as saying he had killed 30 persons since 1972 and taken part in about 200 bombings and shootings in Northern Ireland.

Once the most wanted terrorist

U.S., Soviet to Discuss Treaty Limits On Developing Defensive Systems

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — American and Soviet negotiators have agreed in Geneva to set up a special working group to discuss what research, development and testing are allowed for defensive systems by the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty, administration officials say.

The move by the negotiators has been vigorously opposed by the Defense

Senators, Witness Clash on U.S. Drug Plan

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an unusual display of frustration and abdication of decorum, two senators shouted down a Reagan administration spokesman at a hearing and attacked proposed cuts in anti-narcotics programs.

Because President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, have turned efforts to fight narcotics a major priority, the administration's proposed budget cuts involving enforcement and education have come under special criticism within Congress.

However, the hearing Thursday of the Senate Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education was marked by the most vocal attacks yet.

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, told the administration witness, John Walters, "For God's sake, get in the real world!"

Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, who is normally low-keyed, grew red-faced when Mr. Walters defended the adminis-



You've got a national epidemic that is killing our youngsters, and I don't think that you have the slightest idea that it is taking place.

— Alfonse M. D'Amato, senator from New York

Why not spend \$400 million? Why not \$600 million?

Senator D'Amato responded, "Don't tempt us."

He went on: "You've got a national epidemic that is killing our youngsters, and I don't think that you have the slightest idea that it is taking place. You know what this does? It sends the wrong message. It sends the message that we're not dealing seriously with this, that we're not acknowledging the problem. We ought to be ashamed of ourselves."

The administration has proposed \$913 million in cuts in the 1988 budget for all law enforcement, prevention, education and treatment programs involving drugs. The administration's anti-drug efforts over a period of several years originally called for more than \$3 billion.

Administration officials have defended the cut in funds for education, saying that the \$200 million for 1987 was used for "start-up activities" such as the purchase of materials. They said these would not have to be provided in later years.

vention and education. You don't care. You don't give a rip. You don't think we count. Have you ever read the Constitution? You don't think Congress exists."

A moment later, Mr. Walters, a special assistant to Secretary of Education William J. Bennett, expressed his own anger, asking:

U.S. Agencies Push Contra Inquiries As Reagan Urges New Aid for Rebels

By Philip Shonan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Several federal agencies are pressing on with at least seven criminal investigations of the Nicaraguan rebels and their American backers, even as President Ronald Reagan is urging Congress to provide new aid for the contras.

A review of the investigations has uncovered several previously undisclosed — and so far improved — charges involving the contras as well as investigations that had not been previously known.

For example, congressional sources disclosed in recent days that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had opened a criminal investigation to determine what happened to most of the \$27 million for nonlethal supplies for the rebels that Congress approved in 1985. A General Accounting Office report published earlier said most of it could not be traced.

Investigators also disclosed in the past several days that the GAO had begun a separate inquiry into the whereabouts of millions of dollars that apparently were supposed to be funneled to the contras from the sale of U.S. weapons to Iran.

Other open investigations, most of them previously known, focus on charges that the rebels or their

backers smuggled arms, trafficked in drugs, laundered money or violated the Neutrality Act, which bars Americans from involvement in military efforts against countries not at war with the United States.

In addition to these inquiries, a special prosecutor and two congressional committees examining the Iran-contra affair are investigating charges of illegality tied to the rebels.

The investigations pose a dilemma for the Reagan administration. As it pushes for additional support for the contras, the administration also is compelled by statute to investigate reports that the rebels might have broken the law.

The administration is asking Congress for \$105 million in aid for the rebels for the 1988 fiscal year, which begins in October.

Investigators say Mr. Reagan's outpouring of public support for the contras has made it difficult for prosecutors and other federal agents to carry on their work. Law enforcement officials have repeatedly denied accusations that, because of administration pressure, their inquiries were unnecessarily slow or incomplete.

The investigations are being conducted by a variety of agencies, including the Justice Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Customs Service, and the General Accounting Office.

Some of the investigations may be turned over to the special prosecutor in the Iran-contra case, Lawrence E. Walsh. In announcing his appointment as independent counsel, a three-judge panel asked Mr. Walsh to investigate the sale of weapons to Iran and reports by the White House that millions of dollars from the sales had been diverted to the contras.

These are the federal investigations known to involve the contras or their supporters:

• An investigation by the U.S. attorney in Miami of charges that weapons were smuggled to the contras from a Florida airport in 1985.

• An investigation by the same office of a Miami-based cargo carrier that has been involved both in the Iran arms sales and the secret efforts to supply the rebels.

• A criminal investigation of what happened to the \$27 million Congress granted to the rebels in 1985.

• A federal investigation of charges that the Americans taking arms to the rebels also smuggled drugs.

• An FBI investigation of a burglary at the offices of a group that has opposed the administration's policies in Central America.

Investigators say Mr. Reagan's outpouring of public support for the contras has made it difficult for prosecutors and other federal agents to carry on their work. Law enforcement officials have repeatedly denied accusations that, because of administration pressure, their inquiries were unnecessarily slow or incomplete.

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White House Presses Plan On Arms Sale

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has notified Congress that it intends to sell \$2.2 billion worth of arms to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Bahrain this year, according to Defense and State Department officials.

The sales are the first in a series the administration is expected to propose over the coming months for moderate Arab nations shaken by recent disclosures of secret U.S. arms sales to Iraq.

Also under consideration, according to pro-Israel sources, is a proposal to provide Jordan with equipment to convert its fixed Improved Hawk anti-aircraft missiles into mobile units, and the sale to Saudi Arabia of helicopters and electronic countermeasure equipment for its U.S.-built F-15 jets.

These sources said the administration has begun informal consultations with key congressional committees on the potential reaction in Congress to the sales, which pro-Israel congressmen have strongly opposed.

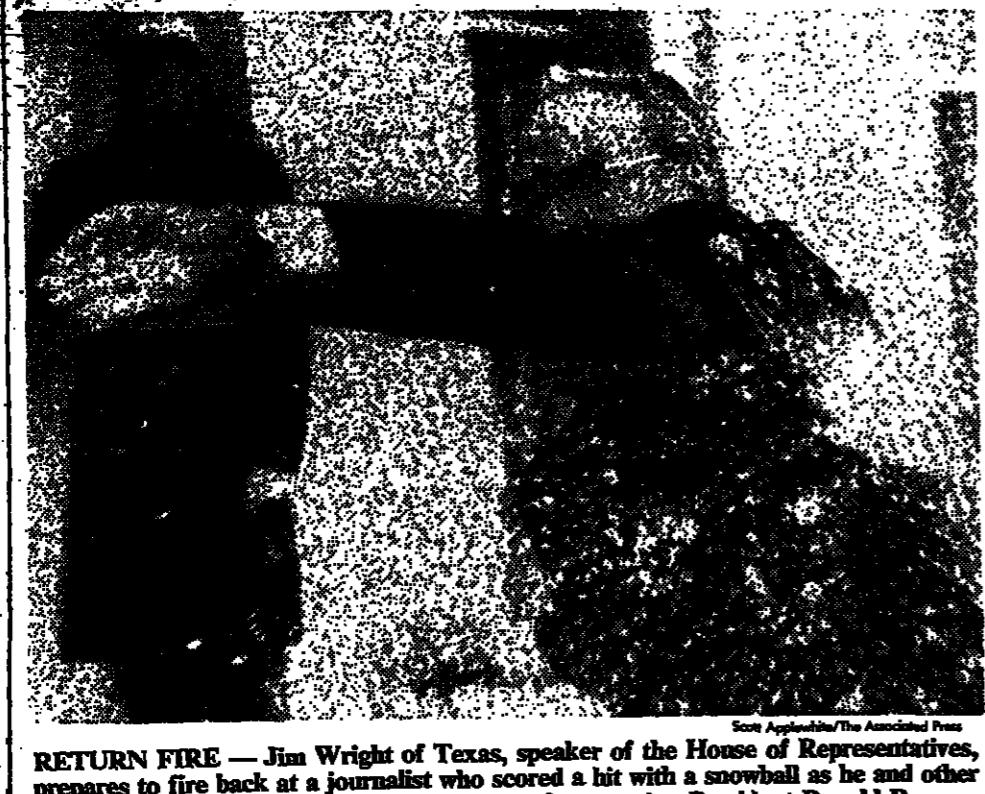
A State Department official confirmed that a proposal to sell Saudi Arabia 28 Sikorsky Blackhawk and Bell 406 helicopters was expected shortly and that the department has sounded out some congressional committees on the possible sale of electronic countermeasure equipment to that nation.

The formal notifications made Tuesday to Congress stipulate the sale of 40 F-16C and F-16D aircraft to Egypt at a cost of \$1.3 billion and 12 F-16s to Bahrain for \$400 million.

Last week, Congress was notified that the administration also planned to sell 200 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, an armored personnel carrier, worth \$500 million to Saudi Arabia.

It is the first time the United States has sold F-16s to Bahrain or Bradley Fighting Vehicles outside the U.S. military. The price of \$2.5 million per unit that the Saudis will be paying for the Bradley vehicles appears extremely high compared with the \$1.3 million to \$1.8 million the U.S. Army is normally charged.

The sales to Egypt and Bahrain come under the Foreign Military Sales Program and require 20 days of informal notification and 30 days of formal notification to Congress, which would have to pass a joint resolution of disapproval to block the sales. The Bradley vehicles for Saudi Arabia, however, are a straight commercial sale requiring formal notification only.



RETURN FIRE — Jim Wright of Texas, speaker of the House of Representatives, prepares to fire back at a journalist who scored a hit with a snowball as he and other congressional leaders left the White House after meeting President Ronald Reagan.

U.S. Court Bars Biography of J.D. Salinger

By Arnold H. Lubasch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A U.S. appeals court in Manhattan has blocked publication of a biography of J.D. Salinger, saying the book unfairly used the writer's unpublished letters.

Reversing a lower court decision, the appeals court ruled in favor of Mr. Salinger, who filed suit to prohibit the biography from using any material from the letters, which he wrote many years ago.

"We're delighted," said R. Andrew Boose, the attorney for Mr. Salinger. "We've told him of the decision, and he is also delighted."

The disputed biography, "J.D. Salinger: A Writing Life" by Ian Hamilton, was to be published late last year by Random House but it was held up by the unusual case.

A Random House spokesman said after the ruling Thursday, "We are not going to be able to comment until we've had a chance to study the opinion." The only further legal appeal for the publishing house is in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In its 24-page decision, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2d Circuit said the case focused on "whether the biographer of a renowned author has made 'fair use' of his subject's unpublished letters."

According to legal scholars, the "fair use" standard is vague and open to wide interpretation.

Legal opinion on the appeal court's ruling was varied. Charles Rembar, a constitutional lawyer,

had not seen the opinion. But from the language the court used in announcing the decision, he said, "then the conclusion is inescapable — the judgment had to follow, as the night the day."

But Floyd Abrams, another lawyer, expressed reservations. "It seems to me a deeply troubling limitation on the ability of a publisher to print a significant book," he said, "and of the public to learn about one of the most fascinating and important writers of our time."

Mr. Salinger wrote the letters to his friend and editor, Whit Burnett, and to several other people, including Ernest Hemingway.

The biography, the appeals court said, "copies virtually all of the most interesting passages of the letters, including several highly expressive insights about writing and literary criticism."

In a footnote, the court's decision cited a letter in which Mr. Salinger complained about an editor who praised one of his stories while rejecting it. "Like saying," he wrote, "she's a beautiful girl, except for her face."

Another letter criticized Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940 presidential candidate, saying, "He looks to me like a guy who makes his wife keep a scrapbook for him."

The decision included another footnote referring to a 1943 letter in which "Salinger, distressed that Oona O'Neill, whom he had dated, had married Charlie Chaplin, expressed his disapproval of the marriage in this satirical invention of his imagination."

When Mr. Salinger, 68, learned that the letters were being used in

the biography, he registered them for copyright protection and objected to the biography's publication unless all of the material from the letters was deleted.

The appeals court rejected arguments that withholding the letters would significantly interfere with "public knowledge of history."

"Salinger's letters contain a number of facts that students of his life and writings will no doubt find of interest," it continued, "and Hamlin is entirely free to fashion a biography that reports these facts."

"But Salinger has a right to protect the expressive content of his unpublished writings for the term of his copyright," it added, "and that right prevails over a claim of fair use under ordinary circumstances."

The defendant Ian Hamilton is a well-respected writer on literary topics, it continued. "He serves as literary critic of The London Sunday Times and has authored a biography of the poet Robert Lowell."

Mr. Hamilton, who wrote the biography despite Mr. Salinger's refusal to cooperate with him, made use of the unpublished Salinger letters, which were written between 1939 and 1961. The recipients of their representatives donated the letters to university libraries, where they were discovered by Mr. Hamilton.

When Mr. Salinger, 68, learned that the letters were being used in

AMERICAN TOPICS

Regional Orchestras Playing the Blues



Members of the symphony orchestra in Columbus, Ohio, manning the picket line.

switch an "overreaction." Sam Goddard, state Democratic chairman, said that in opposing the governor's stand, "we need support from the national party; instead it is interfering."

A mural will be painted soon in the U.S. Capitol building to honor the seven astronauts of the space shuttle Challenger who were killed when the shuttle exploded a year ago. The mural was jointly proposed by Senators Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, leader of the Democratic majority, and Bob Dole of Kansas, leader of the Republican minority.

Exactly half the offenders were known to their victims in 20 million cases of rape, robbery and assault recorded from 1982 through 1984, the U.S. Justice Department says. 46 percent of the crimes were committed by total strangers, 31 percent by friends and acquaintances, 8 percent by relatives and 11 percent by persons known to the victims on sight. The remaining 4 percent could not be classified.

The American Civil Liberties Union is running a petition campaign for the removal of Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d from office, accusing him of "attacks on freedom of speech" and "failure to enforce the civil rights laws." Ari Korpivaara, the chief ACLU spokesman, told The New York Times that the response has been enthusiastic: About four

percent of the people contacted by mail had signed, or significantly more than the less than one percent who respond to similar mailings.

Shorter Takes: "The intelligence process is often like a jigsaw puzzle," observes William E. Colby, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"That is, the picture becomes clear long before the last piece is in." From the police log of the Winchester Star in Massachusetts, as reported in Road & Track magazine: "A Cross Street resident reported her own car as a suspicious vehicle parked in the driveway."

— ARTHUR HIGBEE

Charles Wolcott Dies; Baha'i Leader and Musician

The Associated Press

HAIFA, Israel — Charles Fredrick Wolcott, 80, a leader of the Baha'i religion and a former music arranger, died Wednesday of natural causes.

Mr. Wolcott was a music arranger for Walt Disney Studios between 1934 and 1944, and had worked with a number of jazz musicians, including Tommy Dorsey and Benny Goodman. He arranged "Rock

Around the Clock," one of the first rock 'n' roll hits.

He joined the Baha'i's in 1938 and served on its National American Spiritual Assembly from 1955 and 1961.

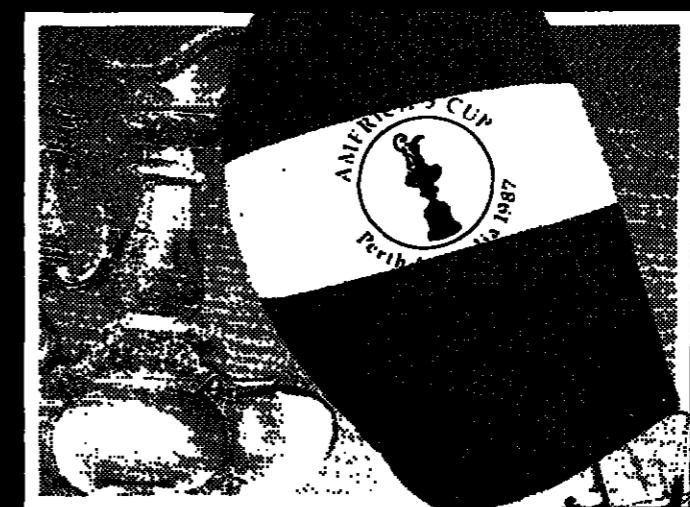
In 1961, he was elected one of the nine members of the international assembly and later became secretary-general of the Universal House of Justice, the governing body of the Baha'i faith.

Charles DeBenedetti, 44, a professor of history at the University of Toledo and expert on U.S. diplomacy and the American peace movement during the Vietnam War, died Tuesday of a brain tumor in Toledo, Ohio.

Ralph Funkhouser, 95, who taught swordplay to movie actors, including Errol Flynn and Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Wednesday in Burbank, California.

SEEMILES AHEAD

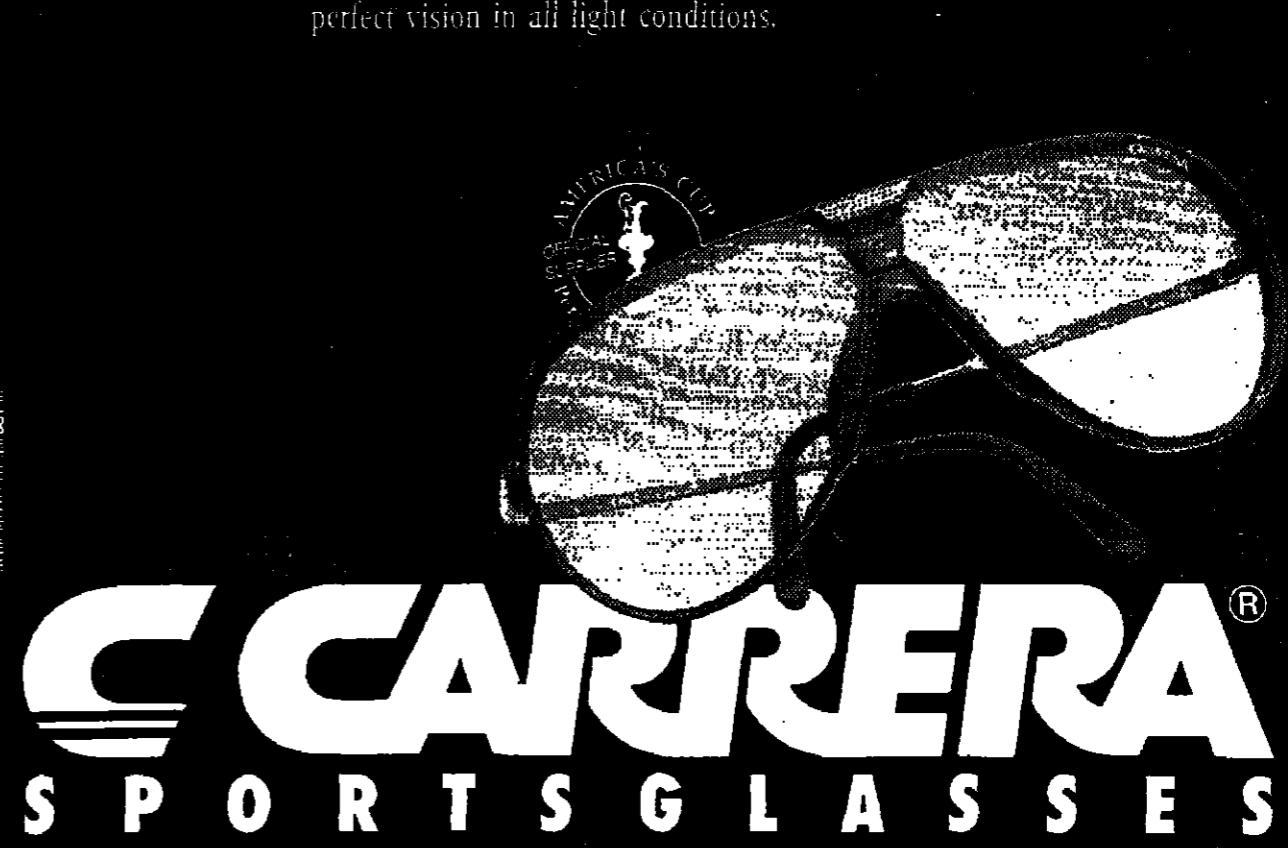
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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Reagan's Other Script

The president had two scripts for his State of the Union Message on Tuesday night — and delivered the wrong one. The speech he delivered in person willowed with stale wind. His written message crackles with energy, spelling out how to rebuild America's competitive pre-eminence.

Three aspects of this program particularly deserve study and may well merit support: creating new flexibility in matching jobs and workers, stimulating invention and application and opening American and foreign markets to increase trade and growth. There remains, alas, a fourth, more important aspect, about which the president's written message is as dimly inadequate as his spoken address. He still offers no plausible attack on the federal budget deficit, just gimmicks like line-item veto power and a balanced budget amendment.

The challenge for Congress is thus considerable. It can work with the administration, flesh out the first three parts. It is far less likely that Congress, given such a limp Reagan role, can overcome the deficit.

"Competitiveness" has become the slogan of the season. The truism endures for a good reason: It is true. American concerns arise from vigorous foreign competition; these concerns explain the pressure for import restrictions that supposedly would help U.S. industry get even. Mr. Reagan cited this danger in his economic report Thursday: "Protectionism is anti-growth. It would make us less competitive, not more."

A sound route to competitiveness is to put more Americans to work, and the president offers a sensible concept. The government's approach to unemployment has been piecemeal — one program for workers who lose jobs when business slackens, an-

other for layoffs because of foreign competition, still others for those who lack job skills. Mr. Reagan's proposal abandons such distinctions and concentrates on education and training for employable skills.

A second part of the program would encourage research and innovation, long "the envy of the world and a critical source of our national strength." But other nations are catching up. The president would double the budget of the National Science Foundation over five years and create science and technology centers.

The ultimate test of competitiveness, Mr. Reagan says, is success or failure in the international marketplace. His unassailable aim is to negotiate lower trade barriers worldwide and a one-on-one "free trade" agreement with Canada. It will not be easy to get Congress to go along. Mr. Reagan is himself to blame for the government's over-riding failure to shape a hospitable environment for international trade. He now acknowledges that budget deficits create the imbalance that make America less competitive.

Yet he still seems to think that this problem can be solved with spending cuts. There is no imaginable way to save \$173 billion, this year's deficit, out of the \$500 billion in nonmilitary spending. Which parks does the president propose closing? Which airport towers? Which coast guardsmen should be laid off? Which mailmen?

Oratory about striving for excellence counts for nothing without a willingness to make hard choices among guns, butter and borrowing. Competitiveness and the trade deficit turn on the budget deficit. The budget deficit turns on Mr. Reagan's own deficit — of leadership.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reaching Out to the ANC

The Reagan administration has come under heavy fire from the American right for extending its constructive engagement policy from the white South African government to the black nationalist resistance organization, the African National Congress. Even among those who accept the administration's new turn, one marked by the reception Wednesday of the ANC leader, Oliver Tambo, by Secretary of State George Shultz, there is pause. It arises in part from the terrorism practiced against civilians by some followers of the ANC and, more, by the lack of full-throated ANC condemnation of "necklacing" and like violence. It also arises from the ANC's links with the South African Communist Party — links that remind many Americans of other occasions when a communist minority rode nationalism to power.

The administration, nonetheless, is right to reach out to the ANC finally at its policy-making level. There are several things of value to the United States to be gained by its doing so. Washington makes contact with an organization whose real legitimacy is already established, and not by any external imprimatur but by its standing with its country's own people. The United States acquires a channel to convey its concerns to the ANC — and there is much that needs to be conveyed, not least American views on

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Infinity on a Child's Coat

Walk out into the snow and, without feeling a crunch under your foot, you will be crushing thousands on thousands of nature's most marvelously varied creations. The snowflake is the product of nothing but water, dust and changing air. Yet from this prosaic mix come structures of intricate design and patterned beauty.

Snowflakes grow in fits and starts as they fall through air of varying warmth and wetness, a life history that has long proved too difficult for physicists to understand. Only recently has nature begun to yield to the computer the mystery of their formation. But it has yielded — none of the mystery of their beauty — single-plane six-sided ice crystals is the way scientists label the lovely star-shaped flake.

Soft, surprisingly delicate and sadly mortal, the snowflake can be unfriendly and enduring. Its packed masses hampered

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

On Trade, a Welcome Truce

Representatives of the European Community have endorsed a draft agreement designed to avoid, for the moment at least, the threat of a debilitating trade war between America and Europe, sparked by the accession of Spain and Portugal to the EC.

The agreement, arrived at after a frantic series of negotiations, has been greeted with great relief. Although far from ideal, [it] is a necessary short-term expedient. But the new agreement has merely dealt with the symptoms of agricultural trade friction in the Atlantic community.

Neither the United States nor the EC has marshaled the political will to make any serious attempt to grapple with its fundamental causes. Both need to reduce their burgeoning agricultural surpluses rather than inventing strategies to dispose of them in a shrinking global market for agricultural produce. It is now incumbent on both

— The Wall Street Journal (New York).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

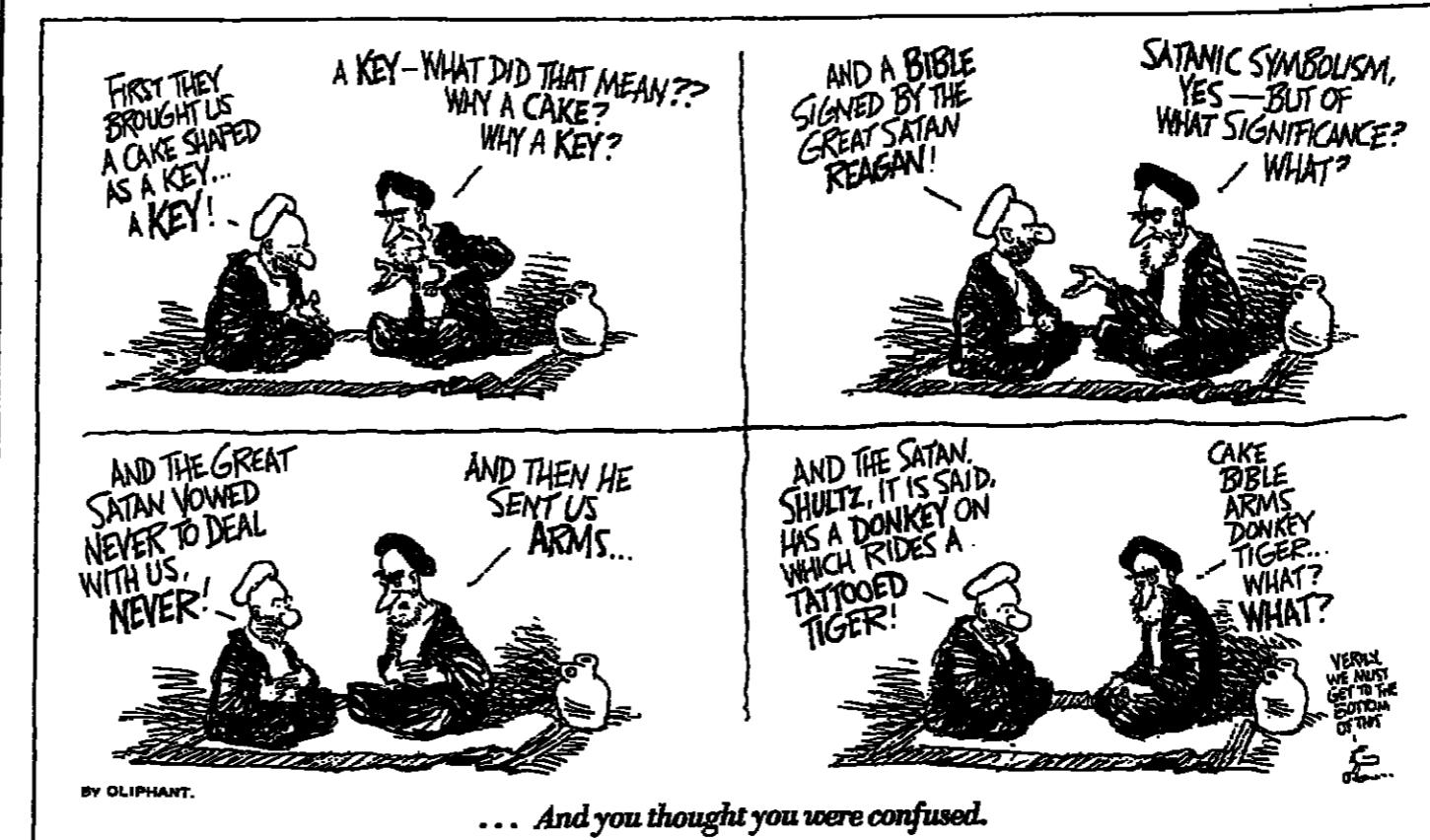
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Competition Is Gorbachev's Goal — Not Democracy

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is deeply misleading to speak of Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals Tuesday to the Communist Party's Central Committee plenum as implying "democratization" of the Soviet system. Democracy is a word drawn from the Greek roots for "people" and "rule," and what Mr. Gorbachev is proposing has nothing to do with popular rule.

He wants meritocracy, not democracy. His proposals would make promotion within the oligarchy that rules the country more competitive, with several people competing for a promotion rather than one being named arbitrarily from above. He wants men and women of demonstrated quality in leadership posts. To accomplish this by competition and secret votes inside party and state organs will require a radical break with Soviet practice established since the late 1920s. It is, for the U.S.S.R., eminently desirable. But let us understand what we are talking about, which is not democracy.

We talk about democratization because it is conventional to describe the Soviet-Western difference as that between totalitarianism and democracy; hence, any movement inside the one must be toward the opposite. It is also conventional to ask if communism can change at all without ceasing to be communism. As the Financial Times wrote last week, "There really is no halfway house in freedom of political choice." The London newspaper cited the case of Hungary, where a system of multi-candidate Communist Party elections already exists and has made no real difference in how Hungary is governed.

But the Soviet Union is not Hungary. Nothing basic has changed in Hungary, because Hungary is not fully sovereign. It is under Soviet military occupation. Hungary would not today have a Communist government if it were sovereign.

The Soviet Union is sovereign. It can do what it

chooses. The constraints on Mr. Gorbachev are internal ones. They are those imposed by the Communist leadership's own system of belief, the doctrine from which it draws its legitimacy. They are the limits imposed by the nation's own historical nature and capacity for change. It is no accident that political life under communism in Russia has in several important respects resembled political life in czarist Russia.

And communism does change. Soviet communism has changed in major ways, as have Chinese communism and West European communism. It is the nature of political systems to change. Our view of communism has been heavily influenced by the idea, developed after World War II, of totalitarianism as a new form of political society, naturally expansionist, and unapologetic. Our idea of totalitarianism was greatly influenced by Aldous Huxley's dystopian novel, "Brave New World," and was given new fictional form in George Orwell's "1984," published in 1949, just as Stalinist terror was taking Eastern Europe into its grip.

The idea of totalitarianism fit what Nazism had been, and it accurately described what Stalinism had been, but it did not describe what the Soviet Union later became. By the year 1984, the Soviet Union was no quasi-omnipotent despotism, but had, under Brezhnev, gone into a near-terminal state of ideological and bureaucratic senility.

Totalitarianism as we thought of it in the '40s — as a system of totally concentrated power, making total claim on a people's moral existence and material lives — has proven to be a phase, a deadly one, in the evolution of several modern ideological dictatorships. Nazism and Stalinism, and also

Mao's China, and the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. In each case it has failed to sustain itself. However awful the world has been since the late 1940s, it is less totalitarian now than it was. The Soviet Union under Mr. Gorbachev cannot seriously be compared with what it was under Stalin.

But why do we expect Mr. Gorbachev to try to take his nation toward democracy? It has never been a democratic society. The Soviet elite holds Western democracy a corrupt disguise for class exploitation. Mr. Gorbachev wants realism and reason. He wants greater debate within the party and in public, competitive choice of certain leaders, a more open intellectual atmosphere, a restoration of serious standards in public life.

"We are talking about a turning point and measures of a revolutionary character," Mr. Gorbachev says. "We simply do not have other choice. We must not retreat and do not have anywhere to retreat to." Those are the words of a realist. It has been a long time since realism, moral realism, has marked what Soviet leaders said.

Both the Soviet Union and the Western powers have for the last 45 years lived by national agendas imposed by a sterile ideological rivalry, enforced with apocalyptic weapons. None has been the better for it. This rivalry has blocked the creative solution of all too many problems, East and West. The U.S.S.R. is not the only nation that has suffered corruption of the "national morality."

In the haunting phrase of the modern Greek poet Constantine Cavafy, we have found "a kind of solution" in preparing for the threat that barbarians will come. What, then, if a messenger arrives to say there are no barbarians? What becomes of us then? It is not easy to give an answer.

International Herald Tribune
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In South Africa, Hope Lies in Democratic Change

By Paul N. Malherbe

CAPETOWN — Anyone who believes peaceful change in South Africa can come through the Nationalist government should not understand just how committed it is to holding on to permanent white *boschkap*, or overlordship.

As to black cooperation, there is hope in the fact that a poll late last year found that three out of four blacks prefer negotiations to violence and want a multiracial rather than an all-black government. It should be recalled that the African National Congress tried persuasion in its early years and resorted to violence only after finding itself exiled and faced with an intransigent government.

What is often overlooked is that South Africa is a parliamentary democracy, albeit one in which full citizenship rights are limited to the whites. Properly managed elections are held regularly, and white voters are free to vote for opposition parties to the right or the left of the present government. Governments have been changed by the ruling party's being voted out of office as well as through elections in Parliament.

The lack of appreciation of opportunities offered through the country's electoral system must be blamed largely on the official opposition itself: the racist Progressive Federal Party, or PFP, which only last year began to address itself to wrestling power away from the Nationalists.

Yet now the climate is right as never before for a change of government. A poll in mid-1985 found that 63 percent of the whites do not believe apartheid will last another 10 years. And in a survey published last month in a South African weekly, 42 percent of white voters indicated they favored a nonracial constitutional alternative along the lines advocated by the PFP, while only 27 percent preferred the present government's policy of "power-sharing" within an "ethnically based" constitution.

The Botha government's strength, then, is based largely on voters who

think it is on the wrong track. This represents an opportunity for the PFP. There are three prerequisites for peaceful change in South Africa: We must have black cooperation, we must overcome white fear, and we must have a change of government.

As to black cooperation, there is hope in the fact that a poll late last year found that three out of four blacks prefer negotiations to violence and want a multiracial rather than an all-black government. It should be recalled that the African National Congress tried persuasion in its early years and resorted to violence only after finding itself exiled and faced with an intransigent government.

But how to allay white fear? For whites to accept total removal of race laws and cast their votes for the party advocating such a program, they must be convinced that the process of change will be handled in a safe and responsible manner. The environment is favorable for winning that trust, for there is great awareness among whites today that the government is standing squarely in the way of improved race relations.

The PFP's starting point would be

to develop, in consultation with extraparliamentary groups such as the ANC, an election platform indicating what it has in mind as a credible first step. With elections now set for May 6, this cannot be deferred. Intentions and goals must be made widely known among the electorate to ease white fear and gain the understanding and cooperation of blacks. A list of these might include the following:

• That local authorities be allowed to repeal any race laws still in force in their areas, and that all political prisoners be freed.

• That unemployment be tackled by promoting rural development and encouraging black businesses through tax incentives and the phasing out of monopolies.

• That a crash program be developed to upgrade black education.

• That a representative national convention be called to devise a new nonracial constitution for the country, and a program to implement it.

The last item is crucial; it means that while apartheid is being dismantled, the PFP remains fully committed to its principles and goals.

The PFP's starting point would be

would be far less frightening to whites than the immediate implementation of universal suffrage.

The PFP recently has concluded an alliance with the New Republic Party, which has five seats in Parliament. At the same time, the National Party is bound to lose a substantial amount of support to the rightist Conservative Party. The Nationalists could lose their majority, paving the way for a coalition that would start dismantling apartheid in all seriousness.

U.S. influence in this election is important. President Pieter Botha is serious when he says that he will not be swayed by sanctions and disinvestment. That being so, Americans might tell the South African voters what their attitude would be if South Africa were to rid itself of a racist government that is largely immune to influence.

Both the two countries could develop some common ground where little now exists, paving the way not only for the restoration of friendly relations but for the joint commitment to those ideals so highly valued in the United States.

The author, a writer and member of the Progressive Federal Party, contributed this to The Washington Post.

A Negotiated Solution: The Will Is There

By Robert H. Phinny

PALM SPRINGS, California —

The peaceful change away from apartheid that South Africa claims to seek is now seeking South Africa.

If the government of President Pieter Botha fails to see the will of the people, both black and white, as recently manifested in a power-sharing proposal for Natal Province, it will be replaced, and rightly so. A successor government would most likely be of the far right or the far left. Neither

would bring peace and stability.

Blacks and whites and Asians in Natal, after eight months of often difficult negotiation last year, devised a proposal to increase black self-determination. The agreement proved the different racial groups could arrive at a formula for a political solution. But the proposal was rejected summarily by the South African minister of home affairs, Stoffel Botha, who confirmed in the process the National Party's opposition to power-sharing. His reaction stunned many of those who had labored over the proposal, and called into question the Botha government's sincerity.

The plan advanced by the Natal Province Constitutional Conference provided for a one-man, one-vote system with checks and balances to ensure minorities their rights.

Moderated by the opposition Progressive Federal Party, it has long sought change through such political negotiation. The party chairman, Peter Gswow, a representative to the Natal conference, said he feared that rejection of the plan could end all chance of peaceful change.

Moderate South African political leaders said that while the proposed

of apartheid can only take place when accompanied by decentralization of the government. Without more flexibility from the National Party, this will be impossible.

Still, the Natal proposal is a step in the right direction. It proves that the will and the ability for political negotiation exist now. The last step is to implement the power-sharing plan.

The writer was U.S. ambassador to Swaziland from 1982 to 1984. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Strike in Lisbon

LISBON — A Council of Ministers was held [on Jan. 30] at the Ministry of War to discuss the situation created by the general strike. It was decided, in order to re-establish order in the streets, that the troops should make raids, arresting people "en masse," and should seize all firearms.

The ringleaders have been arrested. Bombs have been thrown at the cavalry and the Republican Guards in Rocio square and in the Alcantara suburb. A state of siege will be declared in Lisbon and reinforcements of troops are arriving. Citizens have been warned not to leave their houses after 8 P.M. The streets of Lisbon are practically deserted of vehicles and are guarded by troops. The gas and electricity works are under the protection of a force of soldiers. Bands of strikers who assembled in the Praça do Comércio were dispersed without difficulty by cavalry.

Power-sharing and the elimination

1937: Hitler's Fifth Year

BERLIN — Chancellor Adolf Hitler began his second four years in power [on Jan. 30] by telling the Nazi Reichstag, the German nation and the world that "the era of so-called surprises" — those periodic dramatic steps taken by the Führer which have shaken the structure of European peace — is now ended. "As a state now enjoying equal rights with other states and conscious of her European obligations, Germany," he said, "will cooperate loyally in a solution of the problems affecting us and other nations."

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|-------------------|--------|-----|------|------|---|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. | |
| AT&T | 26,017 | 254 | 252 | +24 | - |
| IBM | 25,000 | 254 | 252 | +24 | - |
| UICarb's | 3,7713 | 25 | 25 | +25 | - |
| PerAm | 29,165 | 514 | 512 | +14 | - |
| PS-NY | 2,648 | 374 | 372 | +14 | - |
| Pharm's | 2,2274 | 914 | 875 | +23 | - |
| AT&T L | 14,425 | 475 | 475 | +24 | - |
| IBA | 1,734 | 696 | 676 | +24 | - |
| AmEx | 17,126 | 412 | 407 | +24 | - |
| ABF | 9,741 | 416 | 412 | +24 | - |
| Davidoff | 9,588 | 505 | 497 | +24 | - |
| NewYork | 1,734 | 696 | 676 | +24 | - |

| Market Sales | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| NYSE 4 p.m. volume | 153,344,000 | | | | |
| NYSE prev. com. close | 252,150,000 | | | | |
| Amex prev. com. close | 155,250,000 | | | | |
| OTC 4 p.m. volume | 140,240,000 | | | | |
| OTC prev. com. volume | 140,240,000 | | | | |
| NYSE volume up | 72,049,120 | | | | |
| NYSE volume down | 72,049,120 | | | | |
| Amex volume up | 52,049,120 | | | | |
| Amex volume down | 52,049,120 | | | | |
| OTC volume down | 52,049,120 | | | | |

| NYSE Index | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------|--|--|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | | |
| Composite | 154.11 | 154.11 | +0.05 | | |
| Industrials | 152.79 | 152.79 | +0.05 | | |
| Trans. | 152.88 | 152.88 | +0.15 | | |
| Utilities | 154.49 | 154.49 | +0.33 | | |
| Finance | 154.49 | 154.49 | +0.33 | | |
| Utilities | 154.49 | 154.49 | +0.33 | | |
| Banks | 154.49 | 154.49 | +0.33 | | |
| Transp. | 154.49 | 154.49 | +0.33 | | |

Friday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

| AMEX Diary | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Class | Prev. | | | | |
| Advanced | 204 | | | | |
| Declined | 204 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 222 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 527 | | | | |
| New Highs | 27 | | | | |
| New Lows | 27 | | | | |

| NASDAQ Index | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|--|--|
| Class | Chg. | Prev. | | | |
| Composite | 200.50 | 200.50 | +0.77 | | |
| Industrials | 202.50 | 202.50 | +0.77 | | |
| Finance | 202.50 | 202.50 | +0.77 | | |
| Utilities | 202.50 | 202.50 | +0.77 | | |
| Banks | 202.50 | 202.50 | +0.77 | | |
| Transp. | 202.50 | 202.50 | +0.77 | | |

| AMEX Most Actives | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-----|------|------|---|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. | |
| AT&T | 26,017 | 254 | 252 | +24 | - |
| IBM | 25,000 | 254 | 252 | +24 | - |
| UICarb's | 3,7713 | 25 | 25 | +24 | - |
| PerAm | 29,165 | 514 | 512 | +24 | - |
| PS-NY | 2,648 | 374 | 372 | +24 | - |
| Pharm's | 2,2274 | 914 | 875 | +23 | - |
| AT&T L | 14,425 | 475 | 475 | +24 | - |
| IBA | 1,734 | 696 | 676 | +24 | - |
| AmEx | 17,126 | 412 | 407 | +24 | - |
| ABF | 9,741 | 416 | 412 | +24 | - |
| Davidoff | 9,588 | 505 | 497 | +24 | - |
| NewYork | 1,734 | 696 | 676 | +24 | - |

| Dow Jones Bond Averages | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Class | Prev. | | | | |
| Advanced | 725 | | | | |
| Declined | 725 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 725 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,700 | | |
| New Highs | 14 | | | | |
| New Lows | 14 | | | | |

| NYSE Diary | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Class | Prev. | | | | |
| Advanced | 725 | | | | |
| Declined | 725 | | | | |
| Unchanged | 725 | | | | |
| Total Issues | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,700 | | |
| New Highs | 14 | | | | |
| New Lows | 14 | | | | |

| Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|--|
| Buy | Sales | | | | |
| Jan. 29 | 340,254 | 467,554 | 340,254 | | |
| Jan. 28 | 318,082 | 641,047 | 318,082 | | |
| Jan. 27 | 327,540 | 584,055 | 327,540 | | |
| Jan. 26 | 342,003 | 724,047 | 342,003 | | |

| Dow Jones Averages | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. | |
| Industrials | 219,52 | 217,52 | 217,52 | -1.27 | |
| Utilities | 224,41 | 222,58 | 222,58 | -0.11 | |
| Transport. | 222,73 | 221,17 | 221,17 | -0.56 | |

| Standard & Poor's Index | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. | |
| Industrials | 200.50 | 200.50 | 200.50 | +0.12 | |
| Utilities | 212.20 | 212.20 | 212.20 | -0.23 | |
| Transport. | 224.34 | 224.34 | 224.34 | -0.16 | |

| NASDAQ Diary | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|------|--|--|--|
| Class | Prev. | | | | |
| Advanced | 1,143 | 1,07 | | | |

SPORTS

Murray May Have Won First Skirmish in Cup Battle of Gamesmanship

By Barbara Lloyd

New York Times Service

FREMANTLE, Australia — In the games both at sea and above that Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes team and Iain Murray's Kookaburra III crew have played leading up to Saturday's opening race of the America's Cup series, the Kookaburras may have scored the last point.

According to a source close to the Kookaburra syndicate, Taskforce '87, the Australians switched boats during speed testing last week with New Zealand, the boat Conner beat to become the challenger. Instead of racing with Kookaburra III—which will defend the America's Cup—the tests were made with Kookaburra I, the syndicate's oldest and presumably slowest 12-meter.

Conner, in thinking the Australians were saving Kookaburra III, paced the two boats from a distance with Stars & Stripes. He also sent his design team out to watch from a helicopter. Conner already knew New Zealand's speed potential from previous races, and in following the two boats as they practiced he could use the information gained as a yardstick with which to measure the speed of Kookaburra III.

By substituting the older boat, which looks identical to Kookaburra III above the waterline, the Australians might have been able to distort Conner's assessments. The switch also could have given the Australians more time in the boat shed to work on changes to Kookaburra III.

Chris Dickson, the skipper of New Zealand, said this morning that his team had checked to make sure it wasn't sailing against Kookaburra II, but had never thought to watch out for Kookaburra I. "That would be a perfect trick," Dickson said.

Grant Donovan, a spokesman for the Kookaburra team, said that he knew of no substitution. But he did concede that the two Kookaburra boats are identical enough above the waterline to carry off the play, and added: "We could do something like that. We're not beyond doing something like that. But not on this occasion."

Murray refused to comment. From all reports the Kookaburra, whichever it was, appeared a bit faster upwind than New Zealand and a bit slower downwind. But the boats were not racing and Dickson indicated that his crew was not trying very hard.

Taskforce '87 has switched boats in the past. Before the defense trials began last October, the syndicate substituted Kookaburra I for Kookaburra III in practice racing against another of its boats and never denied news reports that it was Kookaburra III.

Conner has taken every opportunity to learn about Kookaburra III, a boat he has never raced against, and Murray has shown a similar interest in watching Conner. This week, neither has seemed overly confident, because the key to the games the two will play on the water is in the weather.

Tom Whidden, Conner's tactician, said 20 knots of wind would best suit Stars & Stripes. Mike Fletcher, sailing coach for Kookaburra, would like 12 knots, but has said that his crew can live with anything up to 18 knots. At that point, the Kookaburra team would be concerned about the speed potential of Stars & Stripes, which, during the last four months of fleet racing, has proved to be a high performer in brisk winds.

"We'll probably take it easy at the start on the first day," Fletcher said. "Our tactics in the series will depend on the results of that first half-mile (800 meters), the first five minutes of the race. We'll know then whether we're faster or slower than Stars & Stripes. As soon as we get that result, our tactician will be ready to say, 'This is what we do next.'"

Whidden has taken a broader view of that crucial first encounter. If the winds are blustery, he said, Stars & Stripes will follow the pattern set during the last four months.

The strategy is referred to by Conner's team as the "Amy Vanderbilt start." It is a traditional timed start, perfected by Harold Vanderbilt during cup matches in the 1930s. Conner's crew renamed it to suit their particular style, which is to sail away from the starting line and the time is such that they can sail back up to the line and cross it at the split second the starting gun goes off.

The Kookaburra team, which uses Peter Gilmore as starting helmsman, tends to engage the other boat, circling in a traditional match-racing maneuver until Gilmore can get his boat on the opponent's stern. The position is favored because yacht racing rules prevent the lead boat from tacking or jibing in the way of the boat on its stern.

Fletcher expects the initial encounter Saturday to affect strategy for the rest of the best-of-seven series. If Stars & Stripes takes an early lead, it can be expected that Conner will maintain the lead by keeping a loose cover to block Kookaburra III's wind as the Australians sail from behind.

Stars & Stripes is generally considered to have an edge in the four upwind legs of the

course: the first, third, sixth and eighth. The fourth and fifth legs form a triangle to the wind, and are referred to as reaches, where the wind passes across the beam of the boat. Speeds there are likely to be fairly even. Kookaburra's strengths are in sailing downwind, the second and seventh legs of the 24-mile (38.7-kilometer) course.

Both teams have been working hard to develop the new balloon jib, a large, spinnaker-like sail that is favored for the reaches. For downwind speed, Conner may try his "Dolly" sail, a parachute-like spinnaker that Stars & Stripes acquired from the New York Yacht Club's unsuccessful America II.

As was New Zealand, Kookaburra III is expected to be quicker in tacking than Stars & Stripes. Knowing that, Whidden said, Stars & Stripes would try to capitalize on straight-line boat speed.

If the winds are light, anything under 16 knots, Stars & Stripes may have to work harder at tactics to outwit the Australians. "I hope we don't start our first race in 14 knots of wind," said Whidden. "If we do, we will have to be more aggressive."

"We know we're in the ball park," said Fletcher of his boat's comparative speed with Stars & Stripes.

Yup, That'll Be a Cuppie

It Has a Hangover, but Is Unsalted

By Stewart Slavin

United Press International

FREMANTLE, Australia — There were Yuppies. Now there are Cuppies.

They are easily spotted on the streets of Fremantle, wearing expensive French sunglasses which dangle from their tanned necks on black corded chains. Their feet are adorned with trendy deckshoes, ranging in color from tan to raspberry, that have never felt the splash of Indian Ocean water.

They are Cuppies, the syndicate's newest design of Italia are favored — and wear slick plastic visors to further shade the sun.

Some Cuppies bear a resemblance to circus clowns with garish, pastel-colored zinc creams of pink, green, yellow and blue smeared on lips and noses, ostensibly to ward off sunburn. Around town, Cuppies ride scooters and bicycles.

Few Cuppies are willing to admit to their new social status. In fact, when the national Australian Broadcasting Corp. did a television spot on Cuppies, two young women sued for a libel because they were pictured in the company of "sleazy, the hulking football-playing crewmen who turn the winch on America's Cup yachts."

Like most sports, you can't tell the players without a program and Cuppies are no exception. Rob Broadfield, manager of local radio station 610 AM, provided some help in an editorial: "Cuppies are between 18 and 30 years of age and would never be seen dead without their Bollie sunglasses dangling around their perfectly sun-browned necks on a crappy piece of black string," Broadfield said.

"Cuppies buy Timberland or pretty deckshoes. In cases of lesser influence, they may make a surreptitious foray into emporiums like Letts and Bett's (a shoe store), and pay a fair price for the imitation deckies."

Incidentally, Cuppies never leave those tell-tale salt stains on

their deckies. The white rime that sweats from a yachting's deckshoe only comes from the constant splash of sea water.

Obviously Cuppies never get their boat shoes near salt water.

PEOPLE

A Question of Class

A federal judge has thrown out a countersuit filed by a man found to have harassed a coach passenger trying to use the first-class bathroom on a jetliner. Wellington Stevens, of New York, a first-class passenger on a TWA flight from New York to San Francisco in April 1985, got upset when he saw Sue Vaccaro of Emeryville, California, an economy-class passenger, approaching the same bathroom he was heading for. Vaccaro, who had been directed to first class by a flight attendant because the aisles in coach were blocked by food carts, said Stevens shouted at her, using racial slurs, and shoved her away from the bathroom before entering. Stevens denied it, but a U.S. District Court jury this month awarded Vaccaro \$5,000 for assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, slander and negligence, and \$3,000 in punitive damages. The jury rejected Stevens' countersuit claiming Vaccaro caused him to be wrongfully arrested when the plane landed. A second countersuit was filed in it. Stevens contended his first-class ticket gave him a legal right to use the first-class bathroom, and that Vaccaro had trespassed on that right by obstructing his access. U.S. District Judge Samuel Conti dismissed the countersuit and ruled that it was frivolous. He ordered Stevens' lawyers to pay Vaccaro \$4,980 for her costs in defending against the countersuit.

A Chilean opposition journalist simultaneously learned he had won an international journalism prize and been sentenced to three years' night-time police custody for slandering President Augusto Pinochet. Juan Pablo Cardenas, editor of *Analisis* magazine, said he learned of the sentence at the same moment he was told he had won the 1986 Golden Pen of Liberty Award from the International Federation of Magazine Editors. Cardenas, who has been jailed three times before, said he was sentenced to spend every night for the next three years at a local jail because of charges arising from an *Analisis* article published last July.

The Duke and Duchess of York, who have been hunting for a home since their wedding last July, have decided to live in a five-bedroom 19th-century manor house in Dorset, Buckingham Palace says. Chelwood Manor in Bridport, 120 miles southwest of London, is being lent to the royal couple by Charles Wedd, who lives in London because he finds the house too big for him, palace officials said. The duke, 26-year-old Prince Andrew, the second son of Queen Elizabeth II, and his wife, the former Sarah Ferguson, are expected to move before Andrew starts naval duty at nearby Portland in March.

Victoria Principal was the target of a snide comment from a Missou-

Welcome to a Vienna Memoir

By Elizabeth Ayre

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In Alsace in 1944, even though he was in an American soldier's uniform, Georg Stefan Troller was arrested by U.S. military police who heard him speaking German as he recited Goethe's poetry in a snowy wood. After verifying that he was an American soldier, the U.S. authorities released him.

Troller, a Viennese-born Jew who fled Austria for the United States in 1938 and returned with the U.S. Army to participate in the liberation of Europe, has often faced situations in which his identity has been at issue.

Identity, not only his own but also that of postwar Vienna, is a central theme in Troller's autobiographical trilogy that the Austrian director Axel Corti has drawn on for three films shot over the past 10 years.

The three films are being shown as an integral work under the title "Vienna pour Memoire" during this and the next two weekends at the Théâtre des Amandiers, in the Paris suburb of Nanterre.

The final film in the trilogy, "Welcome in Vienna," opened in Paris to critical acclaim in October.

A low-budget film with a cast of unknowns for the most part, "Welcome in Vienna" provides one of the most realistic glimpses into postwar Vienna that a non-documentary film can offer.

Troller's film was initially shot on 16mm to be broadcast on Austrian television in the fall of 1985; it was shown in West Germany and Switzerland in the spring of 1986. It was converted and released in France four months after Kurt Waldheim's election to the Austrian presidency, which roiled debate in a nation where many people preferred to gloss over World War II activities.

"Pure chance," said Troller diplomatically. He was sitting in his Paris office, where he works as a correspondent for ZDF, the German television network, which financed 75 percent of "Welcome in Vienna." The film was commissioned by RFO, the Austrian television network.

Troller, a burly, bearded man of 65, is currently writing his mem-



Georg Stefan Troller; a scene from "Santa Fe," the second part of his film trilogy.

oirs, which he wants to be as funny as possible. "Laughing is the only way to deal with such a serious past," he said.

Troller grew up in Vienna's upper-class 19th district. The son of a turner, he remembers being the only child on the street whose family owned a car. "I consciously enjoyed my childhood," he recalled wistfully, "yet unlike most children I knew fully well that it wouldn't last. In Vienna, you seemed to enjoy yourself under the wing of death."

The shock of discovering in 1938 just how many of his friends, teachers and neighbors secretly belonged to the Nazi Party and to the Hitler Youth marked him deeply. Both organizations had been illegal until the *Anschluss* unified Austria with Germany in March of that year.

Troller's first book in the trilogy, "An Unblunt Gott Nicht Mehr" (God Has Forsaken Us), which Corti adapted for film in 1981, chronicles the *Anschluss* and Troller's years of dodging Nazi authorities — by means of a false visa for Uruguay — through Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Italy and France.

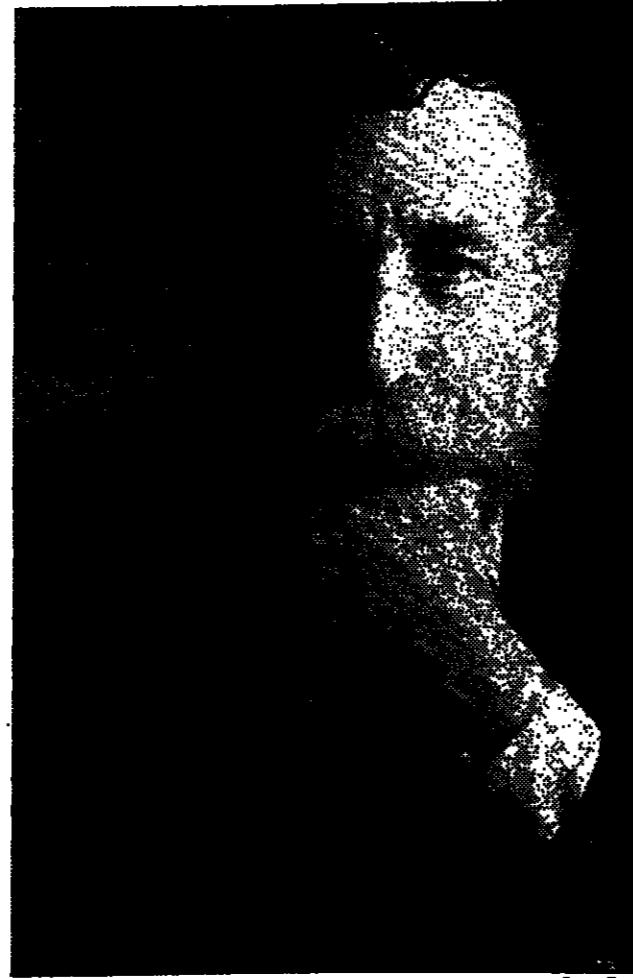
In France, he was stripped of identity papers he received from the Paris prefecture marked "14 days — renewable."

He and his family were sent to internment camps in Bourgogne and Mer. When German forces invaded France in May 1940 ("You may join your compatriots when they arrive," the camp commander announced to the prisoners), he escaped to Marseille and reached New York in September 1941.

Troller, who rarely left the city's limits, equated all of the United States with the concrete carcass of New York. "New York is beautiful — at night, or when it's blattered with snow," the main character says in "Santa Fe," part two of the trilogy, which is about the dreams of a refugee in New York. (It wasn't until 1946 when Troller returned to New York and hitchhiked cross-country to study theater at the University of California at Los Angeles that he witnessed America's green.)

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Dame Grey

When Troller joined the U.S. Army in 1943, he was denounced by a fellow recruit as Hitler's friend ("Yeah, he's my best buddy," Troller had sarcastically quipped). By 1944, however, he was back in Europe and busing to show the Austrians the stuff he was made of.

"The war was an adventure. We had liberated Rome and had invaded France. Then slowly we came closer to Germany and Austria, and I had to make some decisions about who I was and where I belonged."

"All I could ask was 'Who am I? I still ask myself this question today."

Troller felt American, especially in uniform. "People live in Germany or France for years and they never feel like they're natives. In America the challenge is immediate: You ought to be American; you live here and you make your money here. This is America's strength — to make you feel like you belong."

"When I got to Austria, I thought 'By God! Here I am, and I'm going to show you people! But I then realized how much I really loved this place. I feel like I were part of a winning show in America, but in Vienna — well, this was me."

His idealism soon soured: Compromise, opportunism and the black market flourished among the shambles of occupied Vienna. People sought to bury the past seven years and get on with their lives. He was welcomed as a U.S. soldier, for the Americans were on the winning side. But out of uniform, he was merely the embodiment of a collective guilty conscience.

Troller returned to Vienna in 1949 but remained there only two months. "The decision to leave me in two: It was my home town, yet I knew that I was surrounded by Nazis." He settled in Paris, where he now lives with his second wife (who is German) and his daughter.

Reactions to "Welcome to Vienna" have been mixed: It elicited a flurry of generally positive reviews in the French and West German press. It was virtually ignored in Austria.

"There were only three reviews, two of which were about six lines long," Troller said. "I was expecting some kind of gut reaction, and there was nothing. Only a few letters to Axel Corti calling him a Jewish pig — and he's not even Jewish!"

The film has also generated another kind of response.

After years of silence, the man who was Troller's closest boyhood friend in Vienna called from Australia to say that he had just seen part one of the trilogy on television. He too, had fled Austria in 1938 and relived his experience through the film.

"And today, I received a letter." Troller said as he rummaged through a stack of papers on his desk. "It's from a woman who writes 'Do you remember me? I was in the train when you were fleeing Vienna for Prague in 1938? I'm going to meet her now.'

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